

## PART TWO

### Pyetja 1.

Mark the correct letter (A-D) for the grammatical terms that match the example language.

*who, which, that*

- A) possessive adjectives
- B) relative pronouns
- C) reflexive pronouns
- D) demonstrative adjectives

### Pyetja 2.

Mark the correct letter (A-D) for the grammatical terms that match the example language.

*across, along, off*

- A) prepositions of place
- B) prepositions of movement
- C) prepositions of result
- D) prepositions of accompaniment

### Pyetja 3.

Mark the correct letter (A-D) for the grammatical terms that match the example language.

*yourself, ourselves, themselves*

- A) possessive pronouns
- B) reflexive pronouns
- C) indefinite pronouns
- D) reciprocal pronouns

### Pyetja 4.

Mark the correct letter (A-D) for the grammatical terms that match the example language.

*your, his, our*

- A) possessive adjectives
- B) possessive pronouns
- C) reflexive pronouns
- D) demonstrative adjectives

### Pyetja 5.

Mark the correct letter (A-D) for the grammatical terms that match the example language.

*above, against, by*

- A) prepositions of time
- B) prepositions of cause
- C) prepositions of place
- D) prepositions of movement

### Pyetja 6.

Choose the correct definition for the grammatical term from the given alternatives A)-D).

*Predicate*

- A) The phrase that contains the verb and other words which come with it.
- B) The verb that has the same form for all tenses.
- C) A sentence that talks about one single idea.
- D) An adverb that modifies the verb.

Pyetja 7.

Choose the correct definition for the grammatical term from the given alternatives A)-D).

*Compound sentence*

- A) Comes with a single subject and verb.
- B) doesn't give meaning by itself.
- C) joins two or more sentences with until, who, before, although, because, which, if, etc.
- D) composed of two independent clauses connected by but, and, or and other similar conjunctions.

Pyetja 8.

Choose the correct definition for the grammatical term from the given alternatives A)-D).

*Passive voice*

- A) is a structure which denotes the subject is the recipient of the action.
- B) is a structure which indicates the subject is doer of the action.
- C) is a form of the verb which states a past action.
- D) is a sentence which shows subject- verb agreement.

Pyetja 9.

Choose the correct definition for the grammatical term from the given alternatives A)-D).

*Intransitive verb*

- A) is a verb form that takes both direct and indirect objects.
- B) is a verb construction that comes only with an adverbial clause.
- C) is a verb form that does not take any object.
- D) is a structure that always comes without a preposition.

Pyetja 10.

Choose the correct definition for the grammatical term from the given alternatives A)-D).

*Phrase*

- A) is an expression that states a complete action.
- B) is a group of words that do not give complete meaning by themselves.
- C) is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb.
- D) is a grammatical structure which indicates the comparative form of an adjective.

Pyetja 11.

Match the underlined clause with the correct function in the sentence A)-D).

As it might rain at the weekend, I've hired a couple of DVDs.

- A) to express a condition
- B) to give a reason
- C) to show a result
- D) to denote time

Pyetja 12.

Match the underlined clause with the correct function in the sentence A)-D).

I won't speak to him again unless he apologizes.

- A) to express a condition
- B) to give a reason
- C) to show a result
- D) to denote purpose

Pyetja 13.

Match the underlined clause with the correct function in the sentence A)-D).

*It was such an enjoyable party that I stayed longer than I'd planned.*

- A) to express a condition
- B) to give a reason
- C) to show a result
- D) to denote place

Pyetja 14.

Match the underlined clause with the correct function in the sentence A)-D).

*Wanting to avoid the rush hour, I set off very early.*

- A) to express a condition
- B) to give a reason
- C) to show a result
- D) to denote manner

Pyetja 15.

Match the underlined clause with the correct function in the sentence A)-D).

*Provided you pay me back next week, I'll lend you the money.*

- A) to express a condition
- B) to give a reason
- C) to show a result
- D) to denote concession

Pyetja 16.

Match the underlined clause with the correct function in the sentence A)-D).

*It was such a bad film that we walked out.*

- A) to express a condition
- B) to give a reason
- C) to show a result
- D) to denote purpose

Pyetja 17.

Match the underlined clause with the correct function in the sentence A)-D).

*As long as you can save the money yourself, you can go on the trip.*

- A) to express a condition
- B) to give a reason
- C) to show a result
- D) to denote time

Pyetja 18.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*This burger hasn't been cooked properly.*

- A) disagreeing
- B) asking for an opinion
- C) enquiring
- D) complaining

Pyetja 19.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*How about reading the latest Harry Potter book? It's brilliant!*

- A) suggesting
- B) advising
- C) asking for an opinion
- D) enquiring

Pyetja 20.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*I wouldn't eat that apple if I were you. It looks bad.*

- A) suggesting
- B) disagreeing
- C) advising
- D) complaining

Pyetja 21.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*Excuse me, is it too late to get a ticket for the disco tonight?*

- A) suggesting
- B) advising
- C) asking for an opinion
- D) enquiring

Pyetja 22.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*What do you think of my new jeans?*

- A) suggesting
- B) enquiring
- C) advising
- D) asking for an opinion

Pyetja 23.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*Let's go to that new restaurant.*

- A) describing possibility
- B) requesting
- C) suggesting
- D) offering

Pyetja 24.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*They might win – you never know in cup matches!*

- A) describing ability
- B) describing possibility
- C) suggesting
- D) offering

Pyetja 25.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*Watch out! That's dangerous.*

- A) requesting

- B) suggesting
- C) offering
- D) warning

Pyetja 26.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*My son can speak three languages fluently.*

- A) describing ability
- B) describing possibility
- C) suggesting
- D) offering

Pyetja 27.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*Is it ok if I open the window?*

- A) asking for permission
- B) requesting
- C) asking for advice
- D) offering

Pyetja 28.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*Shall I show you how the camera works?*

- A) asking for permission
- B) requesting
- C) suggesting
- D) offering

Pyetja 29.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*Could you pass me my bag?*

- A) asking for permission
- B) requesting
- C) asking for advice
- D) suggesting

Pyetja 30.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*I can't decide whether this radio is worth buying or not.*

- A) expressing a preference
- B) expressing an intention
- C) expressing doubt
- D) negotiating

Pyetja 31.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*I'm going to visit my mother this afternoon.*

- A) expressing obligation
- B) expressing a preference
- C) predicting

D) expressing an intention

Pyetja 32.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*I'd rather have the blue one.*

- A) expressing doubt
- B) expressing a preference
- C) expressing obligation
- D) offering help

Pyetja 33.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*If I finish the work earlier, can I get paid more?*

- A) expressing obligation
- B) predicting
- C) expressing doubt
- D) negotiating

Pyetja 34.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*You must fill in the form before the end of the month.*

- A) expressing obligation
- B) expressing a preference
- C) expressing an intention
- D) expressing doubt

Pyetja 35.

Match the example sentence with the correct function A)-D).

*Paula's got a chance of winning the race.*

- A) expressing a preference
- B) negotiating
- C) predicting
- D) expressing doubt

Pyetja 36.

Which of the sentences listed A)-D) matches the situation below?

*Samantha is going to work at a ticket agency next year.*

- A) She was able to get free tickets.
- B) She can get free tickets.
- C) She will be able to get free tickets.
- D) She could have got free tickets.

Pyetja 37.

Which of the sentences listed A)-D) matches the situation below?

*Judy went to the theatre yesterday and told the box office clerk that she was a theatre critic.*

- A) She was able to get free tickets.
- B) She can get free tickets.
- C) She will be able to get free tickets.
- D) She could have got free tickets.

Pyetja 38.

Which of the sentences listed A)-D) matches the situation below?

*Liz went to the theatre yesterday to buy some tickets. They didn't tell her about the special 'free ticket' offer.*

- A) She was able to get free tickets.
- B) She can get free tickets.
- C) She will be able to get free tickets.
- D) She could have got free tickets.

Pyetja 39.

Which of the sentences listed A)-D) matches the situation below?

*Carol works at a ticket agency.*

- A) She was able to get free tickets.
- B) She can get free tickets.
- C) She will be able to get free tickets.
- D) She could have got free tickets.

Pyetja 40.

Match the underlined example of *could* with its correct use A)- D).

*That could be Judith on the phone.*

- A) to express future possibility
- B) to express past ability
- C) to express present possibility
- D) to express future ability

Pyetja 41.

Match the underlined example of *could* with its correct use A)- D).

*I could hear a funny noise coming from somewhere in the engine.*

- A) to express present ability
- B) to express past ability
- C) to express present possibility
- D) to express future ability

Pyetja 42.

Match the underlined example of *could* with its correct use A)- D).

*It could snow! Look at the sky!*

- A) to express future possibility
- B) to express present ability
- C) to express present possibility
- D) to express future ability

Pyetja 43.

Match the underlined example of *could* with its correct use A)- D).

*Thanks a lot. You could leave now, if you're in a hurry.*

- A) to give permission
- B) to express present ability
- C) to express past ability
- D) to express present possibility

Pyetja 44.

Match the underlined example of *could* with its correct use A)- D).

You could try asking me before you use my comb, you know.

- A) to express future possibility
- B) to complain
- C) to express present ability
- D) to express past ability

Pyetja 45.

Which one of these sentences does not contain the idea of necessity, duty or advice?

- A) You'd better have a good excuse or you're in trouble.
- B) We may have to give in to their demands.
- C) You must try harder than that if you're going to make the team.
- D) This film should be really good: it's had great reviews.

Pyetja 46.

Which of these sentences does not express ability, theoretical possibility or permission?

- A) You may leave the room when you have finished.
- B) May I be of any assistance?
- C) I can't open this door: it's stuck.
- D) I could have told him last week if he'd asked me.

Pyetja 47.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

The weather in London is badder than the weather in Tokyo.

- A) wrong tense
- B) wrong comparative form
- C) wrong word order
- D) missing auxiliary verb

Pyetja 48.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

The teacher made me to stay in school after class.

- A) wrong verb pattern
- B) wrong pronoun
- C) missing preposition
- D) wrong word order

Pyetja 49.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

What you doing this weekend?

- A) wrong verb pattern
- B) wrong preposition
- C) wrong word order
- D) missing auxiliary verb

Pyetja 50.



Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

I go to the cinema last week.

- A) wrong tense
- B) wrong comparative form
- C) wrong word order
- D) missing auxiliary verb

Pyetja 51.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

He worked very hardly to finish the project.

- A) wrong adverb form
- B) wrong verb pattern
- C) wrong pronoun
- D) missing preposition

Pyetja 52.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

Don't blame you. It's not your fault.

- A) wrong adverb form
- B) wrong verb pattern
- C) wrong pronoun
- D) missing preposition

Pyetja 53.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

She in summer goes to the seaside every year.

- A) wrong tense
- B) wrong comparative form
- C) wrong word order
- D) missing auxiliary verb

Pyetja 54.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

They've been away since a long time.

- A) wrong tense
- B) wrong comparative form
- C) wrong word order
- D) wrong preposition

Pyetja 55.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

Ghosts are usually saw at night.

- A) missing auxiliary
- B) unnecessary auxiliary verb
- C) wrong verb pattern

D) wrong verb form

Pyetja 56.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

I am very much like football.

- A) wrong subject-verb agreement
- B) unnecessary auxiliary verb
- C) wrong verb pattern
- D) wrong verb form

Pyetja 57.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

I am writting to you for some information.

- A) wrong subject-verb agreement
- B) wrong preposition
- C) wrong spelling
- D) wrong verb form

Pyetja 58.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

Every festival are different in my country.

- A) wrong subject-verb agreement
- B) wrong word-order
- C) wrong verb pattern
- D) wrong verb form

Pyetja 59.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

It depends of how much money it costs.

- A) wrong verb pattern
- B) wrong word-order
- C) wrong preposition
- D) wrong verb form

Pyetja 60.

Match the underlined mistake in the following sentence with the type of mistake. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

I am going to wear my leather red jacket.

- A) missing auxiliary verb
- B) wrong word-order
- C) wrong verb pattern
- D) wrong verb form

Pyetja 61.

Look at this student mistake, and say what is wrong. Choose A, B, C or D.

"I am student."

- A) The article is missing.

- B) The pronoun is wrong.
- C) The verb is wrong
- D) The noun is missing.

Pyetja 62.

Look at these student mistakes, and say what is wrong. Choose A, B, C or D.

*"I am Albania."*

- A) The student used a noun instead of a verb.
- B) The student used a proper noun instead of a common noun.
- C) The student used an adjective instead of a preposition.
- D) The student used a noun instead of an adjective.

Pyetja 63.

Look at these student mistakes, and say what is wrong. Choose A, B, C or D.

*"Hello, my name Orin"*

- A) The article is missing.
- B) The pronoun is wrong.
- C) The verb is missing
- D) The noun is wrong.

Pyetja 64.

Look at these student mistakes, and say what is wrong. Choose A, B, C or D.

*"My sister is elder than I am". What is the problem here?*

- A) Incorrect use of comparative form.
- B) Incorrect use of possessive adjective.
- C) Incorrect use of verb.
- D) Subject- verb disagreement.

Pyetja 65.

Look at these student mistakes, and say what is wrong. Choose A, B, C or D.

*"I want to go England next year". What is missing from this sentence?*

- A) preposition
- B) verb
- C) adverb
- D) adjective

Pyetja 66.

Look at these student mistakes, and say what is wrong. Choose A, B, C or D.

*"Yesterday I had eaten fish for dinner". What is the problem with this sentence?*

- A) Incorrect tense use.
- B) Misuse of preposition.
- C) Omission of subject
- D) Omission of article

Pyetja 67.

Look at these student mistakes, and say what is wrong. Choose A, B, C or D.

*"Please give me one money." What is the problem with this sentence?*

- A) The student used the wrong verb.
- B) We cannot use a number with a plural noun.
- C) The student used the wrong pronoun.

D) We cannot use a number with an uncountable noun.

Pyetja 68.

Look at these student mistakes, and say what is wrong. Choose A, B, C or D.

*“At the market we buyed a new bag” What is the problem with this sentence?*

- A) Misuse of regular verb.
- B) Misuse of irregular verb.
- C) Incorrect tense use.
- D) Incorrect use of preposition.

Pyetja 69.

Look at these student mistakes, and say what is wrong. Choose A, B, C or D.

*“The dog ran into the garden it ran into the road”. What is the problem with this sentence?*

- A) A conjunction is missing.
- B) A verb is wrong.
- C) A noun is missing.
- D) A preposition is wrong.

Pyetja 70.

Look at these student mistakes, and say what is wrong. Choose A, B, C or D.

*“The mans and the womans were talking together” What is the problem with this sentence?*

- A) The student has used the wrong plural form.
- B) The student has used the wrong verbs.
- C) The students should use common nouns.
- D) The student should use countable nouns.

Pyetja 71.

Match the teacher’s comment to a student below with the mistake in the following student’s letter of application.

*Dear Sir or Madam,*

1. *I saw your advertisement and I am very*
2. *interested to spend three months working in the holiday camp.*
3. *I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily*
4. *talk at children from other countries in English.*
5. *I enjoy to camp in the open air and*
6. *I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.*
7. *If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future*
8. *because I would like to go university in England next year.*
9. *Please do not hesitate to contact with me*
10. *if there are any more informations you want to know.*

*Yours truly,*

‘You have left out a preposition here’.

- A) If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future
- B) because I would like to go university in England next year.
- C) Please do not hesitate to contact with me
- D) if there are any more informations you want to know.

Pyetja 72.

Match the teacher’s comment to a student below with the mistake in the following student’s letter of application.

*Dear Sir or Madam,*

1. *I saw your advertisement and I am very*
2. *interested to spend three months working in the holiday camp.*
3. *I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily*
4. *talk at children from other countries in English.*
5. *I enjoy to camp in the open air and*
6. *I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.*
7. *If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future*
8. *because I would like to go university in England next year.*
9. *Please do not hesitate to contact with me*
10. *if there are any more informations you want to know.*

*Yours truly,*

‘Don’t forget that this is an uncountable noun, so you can’t use it in the plural.’

- A) *If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future*
- B) *because I would like to go university in England next year.*
- C) *Please do not hesitate to contact with me*
- D) *if there are any more informations you want to know.*

Pyetja 73.

Match the teacher’s comment to a student below with the mistake in the following student’s letter of application.

*Dear Sir or Madam,*

1. *I saw your advertisement and I am very*
2. *interested to spend three months working in the holiday camp.*
3. *I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily*
4. *talk at children from other countries in English.*
5. *I enjoy to camp in the open air and*
6. *I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.*
7. *If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future*
8. *because I would like to go university in England next year.*
9. *Please do not hesitate to contact with me*
10. *if there are any more informations you want to know.*

*Yours truly,*

‘Use the *-ing* form after this verb.’

- A) *I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily*
- B) *talk at children from other countries in English.*
- C) *I enjoy to camp in the open air and*
- D) *I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.*

Pyetja 74.

Match the teacher’s comment to a student below with the mistake in the following student’s letter of application.

*Dear Sir or Madam,*

1. *I saw your advertisement and I am very*
2. *interested to spend three months working in the holiday camp.*
3. *I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily*
4. *talk at children from other countries in English.*
5. *I enjoy to camp in the open air and*
6. *I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.*
7. *If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future*
8. *because I would like to go university in England next year.*
9. *Please do not hesitate to contact with me*
10. *if there are any more informations you want to know.*

*Yours truly,*

‘This preposition gives the wrong meaning here - use another one.’

- A) I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily
- B) talk at children from other countries in English.
- C) If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future
- D) because I would like to go university in England next year.

Pyetja 75.

Match the teacher's comment to a student below with the mistake in the following student's letter of application.

*Dear Sir or Madam,*

1. *I saw your advertisement and I am very*
2. *interested to spend three months working in the holiday camp.*
3. *I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily*
4. *talk at children from other countries in English.*
5. *I enjoy to camp in the open air and*
6. *I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.*
7. *If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future*
8. *because I would like to go university in England next year.*
9. *Please do not hesitate to contact with me*
10. *if there are any more informations you want to know.*

*Yours truly,*

'You haven't quite linked the words in this sentence together correctly.'

- A) I enjoy to camp in the open air and
- B) I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.
- C) If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future
- D) because I would like to go university in England next year.

Pyetja 76.

Match the teacher's comment to a student below with the mistake in the following student's letter of application.

*Dear Sir or Madam,*

1. *I saw your advertisement and I am very*
2. *interested to spend three months working in the holiday camp.*
3. *I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily*
4. *talk at children from other countries in English.*
5. *I enjoy to camp in the open air and*
6. *I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.*
7. *If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future*
8. *because I would like to go university in England next year.*
9. *Please do not hesitate to contact with me*
10. *if there are any more informations you want to know.*

*Yours truly,*

'You need a preposition plus -ing form after this adjective.'

- A) interested to spend three months working in the holiday camp.
- B) I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily talk at children from other countries in English.
- C) I enjoy to camp in the open air and
- D) I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.

Pyetja 77.

Match the teacher's comment to a student below with the mistake in the following student's letter of application.

*Dear Sir or Madam,*

1. *I saw your advertisement and I am very*

2. *interested to spend three months working in the holiday camp.*
3. *I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily*
4. *talk at children from other countries in English.*
5. *I enjoy to camp in the open air and*
6. *I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.*
7. *If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future*
8. *because I would like to go university in England next year.*
9. *Please do not hesitate to contact with me*
10. *if there are any more informations you want to know.*

*Yours truly,*

‘There’s no need for a preposition when this word is used as a verb.’

- A) I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily
- B) talk at children from other countries in English.
- C) Please do not hesitate to contact with me
- D) if there are any more informations you want to know.

Pyetja 78.

Match the teacher’s comment to a student below with the mistake in the following student’s letter of application.

*Dear Sir or Madam,*

1. *I saw your advertisement and I am very*
2. *interested to spend three months working in the holiday camp.*
3. *I have been studying English for 5 years, so I can easily*
4. *talk at children from other countries in English.*
5. *I enjoy to camp in the open air and*
6. *I practise both swimming also tennis in my free-time.*
7. *If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future*
8. *because I would like to go university in England next year.*
9. *Please do not hesitate to contact with me*
10. *if there are any more informations you want to know.*

*Yours truly,*

‘Think about how the passive is formed.’

- A) If I accepted for this job, it would be good for my future
- B) because I would like to go university in England next year.
- C) Please do not hesitate to contact with me
- D) if there are any more informations you want to know.

Pyetja 79.

A teacher is correcting a letter written by one of her students, using correction symbols to show him the kind of error he has made. Each line contains one error. Match the error with the correction symbol. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

*Dear Tanya*

1. *It is so long a time that I have heard from you! What’s been*
2. *happening in your life? Have you yet finished all your exams?*
3. *I’m going to be in London next week. It’ll be quite busy time*
4. *for me but if we could meet, it’d be great? My sister, Asa, is*
5. *also in London. She’s working like an au pair (looking after*
6. *the four children, which is hard work) and studying English as*
7. *well. She was there for three months, and she’d like to meet you.*

*Lots of love*

*Haruki*

1. It is so long a time that I have heard from you! What’s been
- A) w.o. (wrong word order)
- B) w.w. (wrong word)

- C) str. (problem with the structure of the whole sentence)
- D) extra (take out the extra (wrong) word)

Pyetja 80.

A teacher is correcting a letter written by one of her students, using correction symbols to show him the kind of error he has made. Each line contains one error. Match the error with the correction symbol. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

*Dear Tanya*

1. *It is so long a time that I have heard from you! What's been*
2. *happening in your life? Have you yet finished all your exams?*
3. *I'm going to be in London next week. It'll be quite busy time*
4. *for me but if we could meet, it'd be great? My sister, Asa, is*
5. *also in London. She's working like an au pair (looking after*
6. *the four children, which is hard work) and studying English as*
7. *well. She was there for three months, and she'd like to meet you.*

*Lots of love*

*Haruki*

2. happening in your life? Have you yet finished all your exams?
- A) w.o. (wrong word order)
- B) w.w. (wrong word)
- C) extra (take out the extra (wrong) word)
- D) □ (word missing)

Pyetja 81.

A teacher is correcting a letter written by one of her students, using correction symbols to show him the kind of error he has made. Each line contains one error. Match the error with the correction symbol. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

*Dear Tanya*

1. *It is so long a time that I have heard from you! What's been*
2. *happening in your life? Have you yet finished all your exams?*
3. *I'm going to be in London next week. It'll be quite busy time*
4. *for me but if we could meet, it'd be great? My sister, Asa, is*
5. *also in London. She's working like an au pair (looking after*
6. *the four children, which is hard work) and studying English as*
7. *well. She was there for three months, and she'd like to meet you.*

*Lots of love*

*Haruki*

3. I'm going to be in London next week. It'll be quite busy time
- A) w.w. (wrong word)
- B) extra (take out the extra (wrong) word)
- C) □ (word missing)
- D) v.t. (wrong verb tense)

Pyetja 82.

A teacher is correcting a letter written by one of her students, using correction symbols to show him the kind of error he has made. Each line contains one error. Match the error with the correction symbol. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

*Dear Tanya*

1. *It is so long a time that I have heard from you! What's been*
2. *happening in your life? Have you yet finished all your exams?*
3. *I'm going to be in London next week. It'll be quite busy time*
4. *for me but if we could meet, it'd be great? My sister, Asa, is*
5. *also in London. She's working like an au pair (looking after*



6. *the four children, which is hard work) and studying English as*
7. *well. She was there for three months, and she'd like to meet you.*

*Lots of love*

*Haruki*

4. *for me but if we could meet, it'd be great? My sister, Asa, is*
  - A) w.o. (wrong word order)
  - B) str. (problem with structure of the whole sentence)
  - C) extra (take out the extra (wrong) word)
  - D) p (wrong punctuation)

Pyetja 83.

A teacher is correcting a letter written by one of her students, using correction symbols to show him the kind of error he has made. Each line contains one error. Match the error with the correction symbol. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

*Dear Tanya*

1. *It is so long a time that I have heard from you! What's been*
2. *happening in your life? Have you yet finished all your exams?*
3. *I'm going to be in London next week. It'll be quite busy time*
4. *for me but if we could meet, it'd be great? My sister, Asa, is*
5. *also in London. She's working like an au pair (looking after*
6. *the four children, which is hard work) and studying English as*
7. *well. She was there for three months, and she'd like to meet you.*

*Lots of love*

*Haruki*

5. *also in London. She's working like an au pair (looking after*
  - A) w.o. (wrong word order)
  - B) w.w. (wrong word)
  - C) extra (take out the extra (wrong) word)
  - D) v.t. (wrong verb tense)

Pyetja 84.

A teacher is correcting a letter written by one of her students, using correction symbols to show him the kind of error he has made. Each line contains one error. Match the error with the correction symbol. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

*Dear Tanya*

1. *It is so long a time that I have heard from you! What's been*
2. *happening in your life? Have you yet finished all your exams?*
3. *I'm going to be in London next week. It'll be quite busy time*
4. *for me but if we could meet, it'd be great? My sister, Asa, is*
5. *also in London. She's working like an au pair (looking after*
6. *the four children, which is hard work) and studying English as*
7. *well. She was there for three months, and she'd like to meet you.*

*Lots of love*

*Haruki*

6. *the four children, which is hard work) and studying English as.*
  - A) w.o. (wrong word order)
  - B) w.w. (wrong word)
  - C) str. (problem with structure of the whole sentence)
  - D) extra (take out the extra (wrong) word)

Pyetja 85.

A teacher is correcting a letter written by one of her students, using correction symbols to show him the kind of error he has made. Each line contains one error. Match the error with the correction symbol. Mark the correct letter A)-D).

*Dear Tanya*

1. *It is so long a time that I have heard from you! What's been*
2. *happening in your life? Have you yet finished all your exams?*
3. *I'm going to be in London next week. It'll be quite busy time*
4. *for me but if we could meet, it'd be great? My sister, Asa, is*
5. *also in London. She's working like an au pair (looking after*
6. *the four children, which is hard work) and studying English as*
7. *well. She was there for three months, and she'd like to meet you.*

*Lots of love*

*Haruki*

7. *well. She was there for three months, and she'd like to meet you.*
- A) w.o. (wrong word order)  
B) w.w. (wrong word)  
C) str. (problem with structure of the whole sentence)  
D) v.t. (wrong verb tense)

Pyetja 86.

Which example in each set is wrong?

- A) I wish you would stop smoking so much.
- B) I wish I would stop smoking so much.
- C) I wish I could stop smoking so much.
- D) I wish I didn't smoke so much.

Pyetja 87.

Which example in each set is wrong?

- A) I wish they would give us a holiday!
- B) I wish you liked me.
- C) I wish you would like me.
- D) I wish we weren't getting the exam results tomorrow! I'm really nervous.

Pyetja 88.

Which option does not complete the sentence?

*I hope ...*

- A) to go soon.
- B) him to go soon.
- C) that he and I will go soon.
- D) to have gone by tomorrow.

Pyetja 89.

Which option does not complete the sentence?

*He promised ...*

- A) to finish it.
- B) me to finish it.
- C) me that he would finish it.
- D) that his secretary would finish it.

Pyetja 90.

Which option does not complete the sentence?

*The doctor advised ...*

- A) her to stay in bed.
- B) staying in bed.
- C) her staying in bed.
- D) her that she should stay in bed.

Pyetja 91.

Which option does not complete the sentence?

*We heard ...*

- A) the orchestra to play as we arrived.
- B) the orchestra playing as we arrived.
- C) the orchestra play several new pieces.
- D) that the orchestra played several new pieces.

Pyetja 92.

Which option does not complete the sentence?

*I appreciate ...*

- A) your inviting me.
- B) you inviting me.
- C) that you invited me.
- D) it that you invited me.

Pyetja 93.

Which sentence has an *if*-clause referring to the present, and a result in the present?

- A) More species might have become extinct if environmental groups were not so active.
- B) If humans had to pay for the services they received free from nature, the bill would be 2.9\$ billion annually.
- C) If efforts hadn't been made to protect wild salmon stocks at Bristol Baym Alaska, the salmon industry would no longer exist today.
- D) If mankind were less shortsighted, we would not have done so much damage to the environment.

Pyetja 94.

Which sentence has an *if*-clause referring to the past, and a result in the past?

- A) If government fishing quotas had been observed, fish stocks would not have collapsed.
- B) If humans had to pay for the services they received free from nature, the bill would be 2.9\$ billion annually.
- C) If efforts hadn't been made to protect wild salmon stocks at Bristol Baym Alaska, the salmon industry would no longer exist today.
- D) If mankind were less shortsighted, we would not have done so much damage to the environment.

Pyetja 95.

Which sentence has an *if*-clause referring to universal time (past/present/future), and a result in the past?

- A) If government fishing quotas had been observed, fish stocks would not have collapsed.
- B) If humans had to pay for the services they received free from nature, the bill would be 2.9\$ billion annually.
- C) If efforts hadn't been made to protect wild salmon stocks at Bristol Baym Alaska, the salmon industry would no longer exist today.
- D) If mankind were less shortsighted, we would not have done so much damage to the environment.

Pyetja 96.

Which sentence has an *if*-clause referring to the past, and a result in the present?

- A) If government fishing quotas had been observed, fish stocks would not have collapsed.
- B) If humans had to pay for the services they received free from nature, the bill would be 2.9\$ billion annually.
- C) If efforts hadn't been made to protect wild salmon stocks at Bristol Baym Alaska, the salmon industry would no longer exist today.
- D) If mankind were less shortsighted, we would not have done so much damage to the environment.

Pyetja 97.

Choose the option A)-D) which improves the following sentence:

*Looking up from the base of the mountain, the trail seemed more treacherous than it really was.*

- A) While looking up
- B) By looking up
- C) Viewing
- D) Viewed

Pyetja 98.

Choose the option A)-D) which improves the following sentence:

*Math, finding it confusing, is a subject avoided by many high school graduates who go on to attend university.*

- A) Finding it a confusing subject, math, is avoided by many high school graduates who go on to attend university.
- B) A subject avoided by many high school graduates who go on to attend university is math, finding it confusing.
- C) Because they find it a confusing subject, many high school graduates who go on to attend university avoid math.
- D) Because math is confusing, many high school graduates who go on to attend university find it is a subject avoided.

Pyetja 99.

Choose the option A)-D) which improves the following sentence:

*The directions they were given were confusing although they did manage to find their way to their destination.*

- A) The directions they were given were confusing, although they did manage to find their way to their destination.
- B) The directions they were given were confusing, although, they did manage to find their way to their destination.
- C) Although the directions they were given were confusing, they did manage to find their way to their destination.
- D) Although, the directions they were given were confusing, they did manage to find their way to their destination.

Pyetja 100.

Improving paragraphs

*(1) Most people realize that regular exercise can build muscle tone and improve cardiovascular health. (2) What some may not know is that exercise can improve a person's mental health. (3) Intense exercise stimulates the release of endorphins from the brain. (4) All of these are compelling reasons to find an exercise program you enjoy and stick with it. (5)These chemicals can give a*

person a sense of general well-being and even a feeling of euphoria. (6) In addition, people who exercise regularly usually perform better in school and are better able to manage stress.

Sentence 4 would make the most sense if placed after:

- A) Sentence 2
- B) Sentence 3
- C) Sentence 5
- D) Sentence 6

Pyetja 101.

Improving paragraphs

(1) Most people realize that regular exercise can build muscle tone and improve cardiovascular health. (2) What some may not know is that exercise can improve a person's mental health. (3) Intense exercise stimulates the release of endorphins from the brain. (4) All of these are compelling reasons to find an exercise program you enjoy and stick with it. (5) These chemicals can give a person a sense of general well-being and even a feeling of euphoria. (6) In addition, people who exercise regularly usually perform better in school and are better able to manage stress.

In context, which of the following revisions should be made to sentence 2?

- A) Add "also" after "can."
- B) Add "however" to the beginning of the sentence.
- C) Change "can" to "will."
- D) Delete the word "mental."

Pyetja 102.

A teacher is selecting sentences which exemplify different types of multi-word verbs for her class. Match the multi-word verb in the example sentence with the correct type of multi-word verbs listed A)-D).

*He looked up the part of speech in his dictionary.*

In this sentence the multi-word verb

- A) takes an object. It has two particles which are both inseparable.
- B) takes an object. The verb and the particle are inseparable.
- C) takes an object. The verb and the particle are separable.
- D) does not take an object. Separability of the verb and the particle is not relevant.

Pyetja 103.

A teacher is selecting sentences which exemplify different types of multi-word verbs for her class. Match the multi-word verb in the example sentence with the correct type of multi-word verbs listed A)-D).

*She takes after her mother both in her looks and in her behaviour.*

In this sentence the multi-word verb

- A) takes an object. It has two particles which are both inseparable.
- B) takes an object. The verb and the particle are inseparable.
- C) takes an object. The verb and the particle are separable.
- D) does not take an object. Separability of the verb and the particle is not relevant.

Pyetja 104.

A teacher is selecting sentences which exemplify different types of multi-word verbs for her class. Match the multi-word verb in the example sentence with the correct type of multi-word verbs listed A)-D).

*The teacher mixed up the students, calling Fred and John by each other's names.*

In this sentence the multi-word verb

- A) takes an object. It has two particles which are both inseparable.
- B) takes an object. The verb and the particle are inseparable.

- C) takes an object. The verb and the particle are separable.
- D) does not take an object. Separability of the verb and the particle is not relevant.

Pyetja 105.

A teacher is selecting sentences which exemplify different types of multi-word verbs for her class. Match the multi-word verb in the example sentence with the correct type of multi-word verbs listed A)-D).

*The plane took off from the runway, at great speed.*

In this sentence the multi-word verb

- A) takes an object. It has two particles which are both inseparable.
- B) takes an object. The verb and the particle are inseparable.
- C) takes an object. The verb and the particle are separable.
- D) does not take an object. Separability of the verb and the particle is not relevant.

Pyetja 106.

A teacher is selecting sentences which exemplify different types of multi-word verbs for her class. Match the multi-word verb in the example sentence with the correct type of multi-word verbs listed A)-D).

*After some thought, she came up with a temporary solution.*

In this sentence the multi-word verb

- A) takes an object. It has two particles which are both inseparable.
- B) takes an object. The verb and the particle are inseparable.
- C) takes an object. The verb and the particle are separable.
- D) does not take an object. Separability of the verb and the particle is not relevant.

Pyetja 107.

A teacher is selecting sentences which exemplify different types of multi-word verbs for her class. Match the multi-word verb in the example sentence with the correct type of multi-word verbs listed A)-D).

*She looked after all her pets with considerable care.*

In this sentence the multi-word verb

- A) takes an object. It has two particles which are both inseparable.
- B) takes an object. The verb and the particle are inseparable.
- C) takes an object. The verb and the particle are separable.
- D) does not take an object. Separability of the verb and the particle is not relevant.

Pyetja 108.

A teacher is selecting sentences which exemplify different types of multi-word verbs for her class. Match the multi-word verb in the example sentence with the correct type of multi-word verbs listed A)-D).

*He was no longer able to put up with the situation.*

In this sentence the multi-word verb

- A) takes an object. It has two particles which are both inseparable.
- B) takes an object. The verb and the particle are inseparable.
- C) takes an object. The verb and the particle are separable.
- D) does not take an object. Separability of the verb and the particle is not relevant.

Pyetja 109.

Which sentence is NOT correct?

- A) We're going to check out the new club
- B) We're going to check the new club out

- C) We're going to check it out
- D) We're going to check out it

Pyetja 110.

Which sentence is NOT correct?

- A) She messed up
- B) She messed up the plans
- C) She messed them up
- D) She messed up them

Pyetja 111.

Which sentence is grammatically correct?

- A) She got rid the insects of
- B) She got them rid of
- C) She got rid of the insects
- D) She got the insects rid of

Pyetja 112.

This phrasal verb needs an object. It is not possible to put the object between the verb and particles: the object must go after the verb and particles. The object is often 'it' or a verb-ing.

- A) get away with
- B) turn up
- C) sort out
- D) go over

Pyetja 113.

This phrasal verb doesn't usually take an object.

- A) get away with
- B) turn up
- C) sort out
- D) go over

Pyetja 114.

This phrasal verb needs an object. It is possible to put the object between the verb and particle. If the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle.

- A) get away with
- B) turn up
- C) sort out
- D) go over

Pyetja 115.

This phrasal verb needs an object. It is not possible to put the object between the verb and particles: the object must go after the verb and particles

- A) get away with
- B) turn up
- C) sort out
- D) go over

Pyetja 116.

Choose the correct alternative:

*Present perfect simple ...*

- A) refers to finished state/action
- B) refers to events in a finished period of time
- C) emphasises that something is short-lived
- D) emphasises that something is repeated

Pyetja 117.

Choose the correct alternative:

*Simple Past Tense ...*

- A) refers to events in a finished period of time
- B) refers to events in an unfinished period of time
- C) suggests a limited number of occasions
- D) indefinite time

Pyetja 118.

Choose the alternative that is NOT correct:

*We use the present simple ...*

- A) for repeated events
- B) for general facts
- C) to refer to past time
- D) to refer to something temporary which has begun and has not finished

Pyetja 119.

Choose the alternative that is NOT correct:

*We use the present perfect continuous ...*

- A) events which have only very recently finished
- B) events which took place over an extended period of time
- C) focus on the activity
- D) focus on the result

Pyetja 120.

Choose the correct alternative:

*We use 'be going to + infinitive' ...*

- A) to talk about predictions which are based on guesswork, analysis or judgment
- B) to make predictions about actions which we expect to be completed by a particular time in the future
- C) to make predictions which are based on present or past evidence
- D) for arranged future

Pyetja 121.

Choose the correct alternative:

*We use ... to make predictions about actions which we expect to be completed by a particular time in the future*

- A) will/won't + infinitive
- B) will/won't be + verb-ing
- C) will/won't have + past participle; will/won't have + been + verb-ing;
- D) be going to + infinitive

Pyetja 122.



Choose the correct alternative:

*We use ... for a temporary action in progress at a particular point in the future*

- A) will/won't + infinitive
- B) will/won't be + verb-ing
- C) will/won't have + past participle; will/won't have + been + verb-ing;
- D) be going to + infinitive

Pyetja 123.

Choose the correct alternative:

*We use ... to describe an event in the future which has already been arranged by the time of speaking*

- A) will/won't + infinitive
- B) will/won't have + past participle; will/won't have + been + verb-ing;
- C) be going to + infinitive
- D) present continuous

Pyetja 124.

Which of the following sentences is incorrect?

- A) If I have to, I'm going to tell him what I think of him.
- B) If the film will be uninteresting, we can leave before the end.
- C) If you don't understand, why didn't you ask me?
- D) If you'll just wait a moment, I'll see if he's in.

Pyetja 125.

Which of the following sentences refers to a condition in the present?

- A) If you asked him nicely, he'd let you have the day off.
- B) Should you change your job, what would you do?
- C) If I were to say what I really think, I'd upset a lot of people.
- D) If I thought he was dishonest, I wouldn't have offered him the job.

Pyetja 126.

Which of the following sentences does not refer to a condition in the future?

- A) If you asked him nicely, he'd let you have the day off.
- B) If you were a bit more considerate, you'd offer me a seat.
- C) Should you change your job, what would you do?
- D) If I were to say what I really think, I'd upset a lot of people.

Pyetja 127.

Which sentence has both an *if*-clause and a main clause which refer to the past?

- A) If I wasn't so tired all the time, I wouldn't have made such an elementary mistake.
- B) If you had driven faster, we'd be there by now.
- C) I'd have rung you if I'd known you were at home.
- D) I wouldn't be going to London if you hadn't told me about the exhibition.

Pyetja 128.

Which sentence does not contain an adjective?

- A) Malaria can be a deadly disease.
- B) I hit him as hard as I could.
- C) When are the results due to arrive?
- D) I think anyone involved in that deal should resign.

Pyetja 129.

Which sentence does not contain inversion?

- A) Nowhere have I seen anything like this.
- B) Never give up until you have tried all the alternatives.
- C) Only by paying the fees in full can we guarantee a place on the course.
- D) Not since the 1940s has there been such poverty.

Pyetja 130.

Choose the correct word A)-D) to complete the definition of lexical terms.

*..... is a group of words which together mean something different from the meanings of the individual words.*

- A) An idiom
- B) A phrase
- C) A clause
- D) A sentence

Pyetja 131.

Choose the correct word A)-D) to complete the definition of lexical terms.

*Colloquial English contrasts with ..... English.*

- A) formal
- B) accurate
- C) spoken
- D) standard

Pyetja 132.

Choose the correct word A)-D) to complete the definition of lexical terms.

*Two or more words that often go together are called .....*

- A) comparatives
- B) collocations
- C) conjunctions
- D) idioms

Pyetja 133.

Choose the correct word A)-D) to complete the definition of lexical terms.

*Homophones are words that have the same .....*

- A) spelling
- B) sound
- C) meaning
- D) origin

Pyetja 134.

Choose the correct word A)-D) to complete the definition of lexical terms.

*Synonyms are words with ..... meanings.*

- A) opposite
- B) similar
- C) several
- D) different

Pyetja 135.

Choose the correct word A)-D) to complete the definition of lexical terms.

*An appropriate . . . . . is the style of language that best fits a particular situation.*

- A) rhythm
- B) context
- C) register
- D) intonation

Pyetja 136.

Match the examples of vocabulary with the categories listed A)-D).

*colour, color; realise, realize; theatre, theatre*

- A) synonyms
- B) lexical set
- C) compounds
- D) American and British English

Pyetja 137.

Match the examples of vocabulary with the categories listed A)-D).

*traffic lights; alarm clock; seat belt*

- A) lexical set
- B) collocations
- C) compounds
- D) word+suffix

Pyetja 138.

Match the examples of vocabulary with the categories listed A)-D).

*childish; successfully; dependable*

- A) lexical set
- B) word+suffix
- C) prefix+word
- D) compounds

Pyetja 139.

Match the examples of vocabulary with the categories listed A)-D).

*turn up, turn off, turn into*

- A) synonyms
- B) lexical set
- C) phrasal verbs
- D) American and British English

Pyetja 140.

Match the examples of vocabulary with the categories listed A)-D).

*catch a cold; catch a bus; catch a thief*

- A) lexical set
- B) collocations
- C) compounds
- D) phrasal verbs

Pyetja 141.

Match the examples of vocabulary with the categories listed A)-D).

*sad; miserable; unhappy*

- A) synonyms
- B) lexical set
- C) collocations
- D) word+suffix

Pyetja 142.

Choose the correct lexical or phonological term to complete the sentence.

*unhappy, disagree* and *incorrect* include examples of ...

- A) prefixes.
- B) suffixes.
- C) informal language.
- D) synonyms.

Pyetja 143.

Choose the correct lexical or phonological term to complete the sentence.

*hole* and *whole; mail* and *male; by* and *buy* are examples of ...

- A) homophones.
- B) homonyms.
- C) unvoiced sounds.
- D) false friends.

Pyetja 144.

Choose the correct lexical or phonological term to complete the sentence.

*put out; put off; put away* are examples of ...

- A) antonyms
- B) synonyms
- C) verb patterns
- D) multi –word verbs.

Pyetja 145.

Choose the correct lexical or phonological term to complete the sentence.

*vehicle – car, bicycle, plane; pet-dog, cat, rabbit; food – bread, pizza, meat* are examples of

- A) collocations.
- B) lexical sets.
- C) collective nouns.
- D) compounds.

Pyetja 146.

Choose the correct lexical or phonological term to complete the sentence.

*can't; don't; he's* are examples of ...

- A) connected speech.
- B) weak forms.
- C) contractions.
- D) abbreviations.

Pyetja 147.

Choose the correct lexical or phonological term to complete the sentence.

*Fit* and *feet; fear* and *fair; track* and *truck* are examples of ...

- A) rhymes.

- B) minimal pairs.
- C) linking.
- D) homophones.

Pyetja 148.

Choose the best option A) - D) to complete the statement about lexis.

the different meanings of the noun *bank* are examples of ...

- A) homonyms.
- B) homophones.
- C) affixation.
- D) connected speech.

Pyetja 149.

Choose the best option A) - D) to complete the statement about lexis.

*rare* and *hair*, *meat* and *street*, *money* and *sunny* are examples of ...

- A) rhymes
- B) key words
- C) contrastive stress.
- D) homophones

Pyetja 150.

If you *get on with* someone, you ...

- A) annoy them.
- B) are afraid of them.
- C) are friendly towards them.
- D) jump on top of them.

Pyetja 151.

If someone tells you *to stand up for yourself*, you should ...

- A) defend what you believe in.
- B) raise your voice and become aggressive.
- C) stand up rather than sit down when you speak.
- D) change your opinion about something.

Pyetja 152.

The way someone *brings you up* is ...

- A) how they pick you up when you hurt yourself.
- B) how they make you feel better when you are feeling sad.
- C) the way they raised you as a child.
- D) the way they shouted at you as a child.

Pyetja 153.

When you *grow up*, you ...

- A) remain immature for a long time.
- B) change from being a young child into an older child or adult.
- C) grow tall very quickly.
- D) become overweight due to lack of exercise.

Pyetja 154.

Match the phrasal verb to its definition.

*to get ahead*

- A) to do something after doing something else
- B) to manage to deal with a difficult situation
- C) to be more successful or to progress more quickly than other people
- D) to be successful

Pyetja 155.

Match the phrasal verb to its definition.

*to get down to work*

- A) to start doing something seriously
- B) to do something after doing something else
- C) to manage to deal with a difficult situation
- D) to be more successful or to progress more quickly than other people

Pyetja 156.

Match the phrasal verb to its definition.

*to get through*

- A) to start doing something seriously
- B) to do something after doing something else
- C) to manage to deal with a difficult situation
- D) to be more successful or to progress more quickly than other people

Pyetja 157.

Match the phrasal verb to its definition.

*to mess around*

- A) to do something after doing something else
- B) to manage to deal with a difficult situation
- C) to be more successful or to progress more quickly than other people
- D) to behave in a silly way, especially when you should be working or paying attention to something

Pyetja 158.

Match the phrasal verb to its definition.

*to get over*

- A) to stop an illness making you sick
- B) to start to feel well again
- C) to reduce
- D) to become ill with a particular illness

Pyetja 159.

Match the phrasal verb to its definition.

*to go down with something*

- A) to stop an illness making you sick
- B) to become less warm
- C) to reduce
- D) to become ill with a particular illness

Pyetja 160.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*I'm sorry you didn't get the job but ... . Now, stop moaning about it and look in the paper for something else.*

- A) there's no use crying over spilt milk
- B) there's no use weeping over spilt milk
- C) it's a storm in a teacup
- D) it's not my cup of tea

Pyetja 161.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*You were wrong so now you'll just have to ... and tell them how sorry you are.*

- A) make a meal of it
- B) eat a horse
- C) eat humble pie
- D) cry over spilt milk

Pyetja 162.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*He seems quite loud and rude when he's in a crowd but when you talk to him on his own, he's really nice. I think there's ... the eye.*

- A) less of him than meets
- B) more of him than sees
- C) more to him than meets
- D) more of him than meets

Pyetja 163.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*When we went on our first date ... . I said my favourite food was hamburger and chips but it turned out she was a vegetarian!*

- A) we got off on the right foot
- B) we got on the wrong foot
- C) we got off on the wrong feet
- D) we got off on the wrong foot

Pyetja 164.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*Just because I'm a man, she expects me ... but I think we should split it 50-50. That's fair and it's what most modern couples do.*

- A) to foot the bill
- B) to land on my feet
- C) to drag my feet
- D) to put my foot down

Pyetja 165.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*'Romeo and Juliet' ... It's still studied, performed and loved 400 years after Shakespeare wrote it.*

- A) has got no time for someone
- B) is living on borrowed time
- C) is once in a blue moon
- D) has stood the test of time

Pyetja 165.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*He doesn't eat many sweets but he does like a bit of chocolate ...*

- A) in time and time
- B) from time to time
- C) for time and time
- D) from times to times

Pyetja 166.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*He's ... at work. He even has to go into the office at weekends to keep up with all the paperwork.*

- A) got a chip on his shoulder
- B) got a shoulder to cry on
- C) got it in the neck
- D) up to his neck

Pyetja 167.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*His face ... but I've got no idea what his name is. Do you?*

- A) escapes me
- B) knocks a door
- C) rings a bell
- D) goes in one ear and out the other

Pyetja 168.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*He knew he'd seen her before. He ... but he just couldn't think where they'd met before.*

- A) slipped his mind
- B) racked his brains
- C) racked his memories
- D) slipped her mind

Pyetja 169.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*He still hasn't had his results back from the hospital and he's really worried but she keeps telling him ...*

- A) she makes no bones about it
- B) it's no laughing matter
- C) there's no fool like an old fool
- D) no news is good news

Pyetja 170.

Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*You're not allowed in there, it's for senior staff only. If you're not a manager, it's ... for you.*

- A) a go-no area
- B) a no-no area
- C) a no-go area
- D) a no-no-go area

Pyetja 171.



Choose the correct option A)-D) to complete the sentence as a whole.

*She's so rich she dresses in fur ... – coat, hat gloves, everything's made of fur!*

- A) hand and toes
- B) head to toe
- C) hand and foot
- D) head to toes

Pyetja 172.

Match the following idiomatic expression to the appropriate explanation A)-D).

*He didn't move a muscle.*

- A) He didn't make any mistakes.
- B) He didn't do anything.
- C) He remained totally still.
- D) He stayed completely calm.

Pyetja 173.

Match the following idiomatic expression to the appropriate explanation A)-D).

*He didn't turn a hair.*

- A) He didn't make any mistakes.
- B) He didn't do anything.
- C) He remained totally still.
- D) He stayed completely calm.

Pyetja 174.

Match the following idiomatic expression to the appropriate explanation A)-D).

*He didn't lift a finger to help.*

- A) He didn't make any mistakes.
- B) He didn't do anything.
- C) He remained totally still.
- D) He had no proof or evidence.

Pyetja 175.

Match the following idiomatic expression to the appropriate explanation A)-D).

*He didn't put a foot wrong.*

- A) He didn't make any mistakes.
- B) He remained totally still.
- C) He stayed completely calm.
- D) He had no proof or evidence.

Pyetja 176.

Match the following idiomatic expression to the appropriate explanation A)-D).

*He didn't have a leg to stand on.*

- A) He didn't make any mistakes.
- B) He didn't do anything.
- C) He stayed completely calm.
- D) He had no proof or evidence.

Pyetja 177.

Read the text below then choose the best answer.

*Sophie's new flat*

*Sophie had moved into her new flat more than six months ago. Yet she had found it almost impossible to settle in. It wasn't that she disliked living alone; she was used to that. And anyway, she had plenty of friends who would come round for dinner or to watch a DVD. They all thought her new flat was fantastic. Lucy, her best friend, had even brought round an expensive bottle of champagne and had drunk to Sophie's expert house-hunting skills. But her friends weren't with her at night, when she heard strange voices and saw frightening shadows in the dark. Only that morning, she had found her dressing gown – which she had hung up on the back of the bathroom door the night before – in the kitchen, on the floor. No, the flat may be beautiful, but for Sophie it was time to move on.*

Since moving into her new flat, Sophie had felt...

- A) comfortable and settled
- B) unhealthy
- C) uncomfortable
- D) angry

Pyetja 178.

Read the text below then choose the best answer.

*Sophie's new flat*

*Sophie had moved into her new flat more than six months ago. Yet she had found it almost impossible to settle in. It wasn't that she disliked living alone; she was used to that. And anyway, she had plenty of friends who would come round for dinner or to watch a DVD. They all thought her new flat was fantastic. Lucy, her best friend, had even brought round an expensive bottle of champagne and had drunk to Sophie's expert house-hunting skills. But her friends weren't with her at night, when she heard strange voices and saw frightening shadows in the dark. Only that morning, she had found her dressing gown – which she had hung up on the back of the bathroom door the night before – in the kitchen, on the floor. No, the flat may be beautiful, but for Sophie it was time to move on.*

Sophie's friends...

- A) regularly visited her in her flat.
- B) thought she had paid too much for the flat.
- C) shared her worries about the flat.
- D) refused to visit her in her flat.

Pyetja 179.

Read the text below then choose the best answer.

*Sophie's new flat*

*Sophie had moved into her new flat more than six months ago. Yet she had found it almost impossible to settle in. It wasn't that she disliked living alone; she was used to that. And anyway, she had plenty of friends who would come round for dinner or to watch a DVD. They all thought her new flat was fantastic. Lucy, her best friend, had even brought round an expensive bottle of champagne and had drunk to Sophie's expert house-hunting skills. But her friends weren't with her at night, when she heard strange voices and saw frightening shadows in the dark. Only that morning, she had found her dressing gown – which she had hung up on the back of the bathroom door the night before – in the kitchen, on the floor. No, the flat may be beautiful, but for Sophie it was time to move on.*

Lucy thought that...

- A) Sophie's flat was expensive.
- B) Sophie had found a good flat.
- C) Sophie should celebrate more often.
- D) Sophie should become an estate agent.

Pyetja 180.

Read the text below then choose the best answer.

*Sophie's new flat*

*Sophie had moved into her new flat more than six months ago. Yet she had found it almost impossible to settle in. It wasn't that she disliked living alone; she was used to that. And anyway, she had plenty of friends who would come round for dinner or to watch a DVD. They all thought her new flat was fantastic. Lucy, her best friend, had even brought round an expensive bottle of champagne and had drunk to Sophie's expert house-hunting skills. But her friends weren't with her at night, when she heard strange voices and saw frightening shadows in the dark. Only that morning, she had found her dressing gown – which she had hung up on the back of the bathroom door the night before – in the kitchen, on the floor. No, the flat may be beautiful, but for Sophie it was time to move on.*

We can infer that...

- A) Sophie has strange dreams.
- B) Sophie has a flatmate.
- C) Sophie has a vivid imagination.
- D) Sophie's flat is haunted.

Pyetja 181.

Read the text below then choose the best answer.

*Sophie's new flat*

*Sophie had moved into her new flat more than six months ago. Yet she had found it almost impossible to settle in. It wasn't that she disliked living alone; she was used to that. And anyway, she had plenty of friends who would come round for dinner or to watch a DVD. They all thought her new flat was fantastic. Lucy, her best friend, had even brought round an expensive bottle of champagne and had drunk to Sophie's expert house-hunting skills. But her friends weren't with her at night, when she heard strange voices and saw frightening shadows in the dark. Only that morning, she had found her dressing gown – which she had hung up on the back of the bathroom door the night before – in the kitchen, on the floor. No, the flat may be beautiful, but for Sophie it was time to move on.*

In the near future, Sophie will...

- A) ask Lucy to move in with her.
- B) look for a new job.
- C) buy a new bed so she can sleep better.
- D) move into a new flat.

Pyetja 182.

Choose the set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

*Although some think the terms "bug" and "insect" are -----, the former term actually refers to -----  
- group of insects.*

- A) parallel ... an identical
- B) precise ... an exact
- C) interchangeable ... a particular
- D) exclusive ... a separate

Pyetja 183.

Choose the set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

*When asked to ----- on an important project, staff members decided to ----- John, an account specialist, as the new project manager.*

- A) collaborate . . appoint
- B) commiserate . . pick
- C) work . . suspend
- D) deliberate . . rely

E) vote . . identify

Pyetja 184.

Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

*His ----- nature allowed him to see the bright side of a situation, even when very few others could.*

- A) pessimistic
- B) humane
- C) original
- D) biological
- E) optimistic

PS)

Pyetja 185.

Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

*By communicating through pointing and making gestures, Charles was able to overcome any --- difficulties that arose during his recent trip to Japan.*

- A) peripatetic
- B) linguistic
- C) plausible
- D) monetary
- E) territorial

PS)

Pyetja 186.

Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

*The addition of descriptive details to the basic information serves to ----- the book by producing a fuller account.*

- A) invalidate
- B) objectify
- C) incite
- D) enrich

Pyetja 187.

A synonym for *enthusiastic* is

- A) adamant.
- B) available.
- C) cheerful.
- D) eager.

Pyetja 188.

An antonym for *uniform* is

- A) dissembling.
- B) diverse.
- C) bizarre.
- D) slovenly.

Pyetja 189.

A synonym for *affect* is

- A) accomplish.

- B) cause.
- C) sicken.
- D) influence.

Pyetja 190.

An antonym for *wary* is

- A) alert.
- B) leery.
- C) worried.
- D) careless.

Pyetja 191.

A synonym for *continuous* is

- A) intermittent.
- B) adjacent.
- C) uninterrupted.
- D) contiguous.

Pyetja 192.

A synonym for *verify* is

- A) disclose.
- B) confirm.
- C) refute.
- D) unite.

Pyetja 193.

A synonym for *passive* is

- A) inactive.
- B) emotional.
- C) lively.
- D) woeful.

Pyetja 194.

Which word is NOT connected with a PC?

- A) mouse
- B) screen
- C) keyboard
- D) windscreen

Pyetja 195.

Which word is NOT connected with gardens?

- A) lawn
- B) pavement
- C) flowers
- D) gardener

Pyetja 196.

Which word is NOT connected with cars?

- A) boot
- B) bonnet

- C) handlebars
- D) steering wheel

Pyetja 197.

Which word is NOT connected with music?

- A) pop
- B) rock
- C) classic
- D) classical

Pyetja 198.

Which word is NOT connected with cold weather?

- A) boiling
- B) snow
- C) hail
- D) sleet

Pyetja 199.

*This supermarket is 24/7 so it's \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A) open 24 hours every day of the week
- B) open Monday to Friday, 9 – 5
- C) closed at the weekends
- D) all of the above answers

Pyetja 200.

*My daughter loves ponies. We certainly can't afford to buy her one but we bought her a \_\_\_\_\_ which she pretends is her very own real pony.*

- A) rocking horse
- B) robot
- C) doll's house
- D) moving pony

Pyetja 201.

*Children like to pretend to be someone else - a nurse, a fairy, a train driver. They love \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A) dressing
- B) dressing up
- C) dressing down
- D) up dressing

Pyetja 202.

*Children like playing with \_\_\_\_\_ but even adults use them too. Boxers like to use them to keep fit.*

- A) building blocks
- B) skipping ropes
- C) colouring-in books
- D) marbles

Pyetja 203.

*She's only two but she loves her \_\_\_\_\_. She likes cuddling him and stroking his soft fur.*

- A) doll
- B) doll's house
- C) robot
- D) teddy bear

Pyetja 204.

*I go to work \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time.*

- A) someday
- B) some day
- C) everyday
- D) every day

Pyetja 205.

*My \_\_\_\_\_ clothes are a suit and tie.*

- A) every day
- B) everyday
- C) this day
- D) one day

Pyetja 206.

*It must \_\_\_\_\_ been raining here last night.*

- A) have
- B) to
- C) of
- D) for

Pyetja 207.

*These days I make \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in English.*

- A) lesser
- B) fewer
- C) less
- D) a

Pyetja 208.

*Roland and \_\_\_\_\_ work for the same company.*

- A) me
- B) myself
- C) I
- D) us

Pyetja 209.

*Look at this advertisement Mary, it \_\_\_\_\_ there's 50% off everything at Yvonne's boutique - shall we go?*

- A) says
- B) notices
- C) advises
- D) writes

Pyetja 210.

Ken's \_\_\_\_\_ is not what it used to be, he's always forgetting where he's put things.

- A) remember
- B) memoirs
- C) memory
- D) souvenirs

Pyetja 211.

She \_\_\_\_\_ her children, she gives them whatever they want.

- A) damages
- B) ruins
- C) spoils
- D) hurts

Pyetja 212.

The government is encouraging everyone to \_\_\_\_\_ water by not washing their cars.

- A) waste
- B) save
- C) spend
- D) use

Pyetja 213.

I'm tired - I think I'm going to put my feet up and \_\_\_\_\_ some T.V.

- A) look at
- B) watch at
- C) look
- D) watch

Pyetja 214.

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the dentist tomorrow? I forgot my appointment last week and don't want to forget again!

- A) remember
- B) remember me
- C) remind
- D) remind me

Pyetja 216.

The company was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1903 by my great great grandfather.

- A) find
- B) finded
- C) found
- D) founded

Pyetja 215.

She's so \_\_\_\_\_, she cries at anything!

- A) sensitive
- B) sensible
- C) senseless
- D) sensational



Pyetja 216.

*I'm going on a business \_\_\_\_\_ to Istanbul next week.*

- A) journey
- B) trip
- C) travel
- D) voyage

Pyetja 217.

*Phillipa is really thin \_\_\_\_\_ eating like a horse!*

- A) however
- B) in spite of
- C) although
- D) in addition to

Pyetja 218.

*I didn't really enjoy myself. Steve, \_\_\_\_\_, seemed to be having the time of his life.*

- A) however
- B) although
- C) in spite of
- D) despite

Pyetja 219.

*Whenever they go on holiday John likes to drive, \_\_\_\_\_ Susan prefers to fly – she says it's quicker.*

- A) although
- B) in spite of
- C) despite
- D) whereas

Pyetja 220.

*Kevin's been a vegetarian for years, \_\_\_\_\_ he still eats fish!*

- A) despite
- B) in spite of
- C) although
- D) however

Pyetja 221.

Which one of the following is NOT an everyday phone expression?

- A) Can I speak to John? It's Laura.
- B) Can you tell him I called?
- C) A table for three please.
- D) I'll call back later.

Pyetja 222.

*If your flight is late, the TV screens in the airport say: Flight BA205 Rome \_\_\_\_\_*

- A) DELAYED
- B) BOARDING
- C) WAIT IN LOUNGE
- D) LAST CALL

Pyetja 223.

*A: I didn't get the job! B: 'Oh, \_\_\_\_\_'*

- A) Good heavens!
- B) That's brilliant!
- C) Same to you!
- D) Never mind, better luck next time!

Pyetja 224.

Which one of the following is NOT something you say (or hear) at the doctors?

- A) What seems to be the matter?
- B) Have you got any medical insurance?
- C) I've got stomach-ache.
- D) Rare, medium or well-done?

Pyetja 225.

Which one of the following is NOT something you say (or hear) at the train station ticket office?

- A) Could I have the bill please?
- B) Single or return?
- C) Which platform is it?
- D) How long does it take?

Pyetja 226.

*I see they're going to \_\_\_\_\_ the motorway - it's too busy apparently.*

- A) wide
- B) widen
- C) width
- D) widen

Pyetja 227.

*I know the supermarket's cheaper, but it takes me 3 buses to get there - it's so \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A) convenient
- B) convenience
- C) inconvenient
- D) inconvenience

Pyetja 228.

*He gave me directions but I must have \_\_\_\_\_, because I went to the wrong place altogether.*

- A) understood
- B) misunderstood
- C) disunderstood
- D) ununderstood

Pyetja 229.

*You know I have 2 twin boys, but they're so different, like \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A) black and white
- B) chalk and cheese
- C) oil and water
- D) right and wrong

Pyetja 230.

*"Did you sleep well?" "Yeah, like a \_\_\_\_\_".*

- A) drunk
- B) fish
- C) horse
- D) log (a piece of a cut up tree)